

Senate Votes to Extend Curb on Aliens 2 Years

Amendment Increases to 5 Years Period Required for Their Residence in Territory Adjoining U. S.

Penalty for Ship Lines

Companies Violating Law Face Fine of \$200 an Immigrant Over Quota

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 15.—After five days in the Senate to-day that body passed the joint resolution for the extension of the 3 per cent immigration act for two years, or until June 30, 1924. The House recently voted for an extension of one year.

Before passing the resolution the Senate added two important amendments. One increases from one year to five years the period required for aliens to reside in contiguous territory, such as Canada, Mexico and Cuba, before being eligible to admission in the United States. The other is intended to penalize steamship companies for bringing aliens to this country in violation of the rules and regulations of the Bureau of Immigration. These amendments were both proposed in a substitute by Senator Harrison, of Mississippi, who virtually forced their acceptance. However, they were offered by Senator Sterling after an understanding had been reached that they would be adopted and after Senator Harrison had withdrawn his substitute.

The Harrison substitute was intended to carry into effect recommendations of Commissioner General Hubbard of the Bureau of Immigration, but the ones relating to time of residence in contiguous territory and to penalizing of steamship companies were said by Senator Harrison to be most important.

Passage Money for Immigrant
Under the amendment penalizing steamship companies a company that brings an alien into the country in violation of law and regulations will be subject to a fine of \$200 for each immigrant. In addition, it will be subject to a fine equal to the passage money paid by the immigrant. This is to be paid to the government, but turned over to the immigrant.

Senator Harris, of Georgia, proposed an amendment to extend the law for two years and another requiring all aliens to be in the United States for two years before being eligible to admission. Both were voted down. Senator Jones, chairman of the Commerce Committee, said he was in sympathy with the amendment as to carriage on American vessels, but he did not think the shipping measure would provide for carriage of 50 per cent of the aliens in American vessels. He did not think Congress would go further than that.

In the course of the debate, Lillian Russell (Mrs. Alexander P. Moore, of Pittsburgh), who was made a special immigration commissioner to Europe by the President, was a subject of comment. Senator Harrison charged the Republicans of the Immigration Committee had been "discourteous to Mrs. Moore in ignoring her report on the immigration situation in Europe." "I know that Mrs. Moore is an authority on theatrical matters, and possibly on cosmetics, but I did not know she was an authority on immigration," Senator Harrison remarked. "I did not know it either until the President selected her as a special commissioner to study the situation in Europe," said Senator Harrison. Thereupon Senator Moore gallantly went to the rescue.

Colonies of Aliens Reported
"For the Senators to praise Mrs. Moore's report and then question her qualifications for an immigration authority is undignified and ungentlemanly," he said.

"I decline to yield to the Senator from New Hampshire," said Senator Harrison. "If he believes I am ignorant in saying I did not know Mrs. Moore was an authority on immigration until the President appointed her, he is welcome to that belief."

In discussing the situation as to admission of aliens from contiguous territory, Senator Swannick alluded to reports of large colonies of aliens, by aliens in Canada, Mexico and Cuba, with the idea of entering the United States when the present time limit of one year expires.

Senator Harrison, in urging the penalizing of steamship companies, read from statements of the President's Secretary, Mr. Davis, criticizing dishonest steamship agents who are violating the law.

A heated colloquy developed between Senator Harrison and Lodge, when Mr. Lodge said he would not support the Harrison substitute. This led Senator Harrison to say it was just such an attitude that led the Republican leadership to be "denounced from one end of the country to the other." Senator Lodge in turn accused him of "bellying about the Republican party," but after a few minutes peace was restored, and both Senators Colt and Lodge indicated that they would be willing to accept those provisions of the Harrison plan penalizing steamship companies and extending residence in contiguous countries.

Flow to Europe Increased
Senator Colt, of Rhode Island, chairman of the Immigration Committee, in a speech in support of the resolution, presented figures on immigration under the new law from July 1 of last year to February 25 of this year, a period of eight months. He stressed the fact that for economic and political reasons immigration from Europe has been decreased and the return flow to Europe increased. The net increase is greater from northern and western Europe than from southern and eastern Europe. Senator Colt added:

"Out of 51,981 alien immigrants admitted from northern and western Europe only 15,000 were admitted, while out of 119,608 alien immigrants admitted from southern and eastern Europe 113,243 returned. In other words, out of a net increase of 43,411 in our alien immigrant population from Europe during eight months 36,051 were from northern and western Europe and only 6,363 from southern and eastern Europe.

These figures further show that there is no marked immigration movement to the United States from northern and western Europe. There were admissible under the quota law 197,649 from northern and western Europe and only 51,987 were admitted, or less than one-third the number admissible. There were admissible from the United Kingdom 77,208 and only 23,248 came. Out of 68,039 admissible from Germany only 11,078 came. Out of 12,116 admissible from Norway 2,745 came and out of 19,956 admissible from Sweden, 4,026 came. Instead of conditions following the great war producing, as many predicted, an increasing flow of immigration from these

Russia In the Red Shadow

(Continued from page 1)

orderly distribution and distribution of 6,000 tons of foodstuffs a day. Day by day these amounts must go from the ports of the Black Sea and the Baltic into the Volga, to the slopes of the Urals, to the Ukraine and to the great cities. To keep the flow going 500 cars are necessary each day.

It has been difficult to teach the Soviet government that it could feed 500 cars daily for the relief of famine conditions, but the government is learning the lesson.

An order is laid over disorder as an army encampment springs up over night in open places. Of first importance are the communications with the ports, northwest to Riga and Revel, southwest to Novorossiysk. Established here and there on the main line of railroad and on the water course of the Volga are the warehouses. These are warehouses at Samara, Simbirsk, Kazan, Saratov, Ufa, Tsimbuz, Orenburg, Kief, Minsk, Kharkov, Ekaterinoslav and Odessa.

When the food reaches the warehouses it has only started on its way to the hungry in the villages. Of first importance are the communications with the ports, northwest to Riga and Revel, southwest to Novorossiysk. Established here and there on the main line of railroad and on the water course of the Volga are the warehouses. These are warehouses at Samara, Simbirsk, Kazan, Saratov, Ufa, Tsimbuz, Orenburg, Kief, Minsk, Kharkov, Ekaterinoslav and Odessa.

Food Delivery Problem Caused by Horse Shortage
The feeding of the people of 20,000 villages requires the services of nearly a hundred thousand drivers. Drivers must make the long journeys to warehouses; warehouse men must guard the food; cooks and helpers must daily prepare it for the hungry.

The problem of delivering the food is

now one of the most difficult. The number of horses in Russia has been reduced 75 per cent. So expensive is food in this region that the horse eats his value in two weeks. I have seen a man starve and spend for himself 40,000 rubles for bread and tea, and at the same time spend 200,000 rubles for food for his horse. A horse sells for about 200,000 rubles. So scarce have horses become that in many districts camels are now used in the delivery of relief supplies.

Twice American relief is going to 2,000,000 children, to 500,000 refugees, in concentration camps and railway stations, and to 5,000,000 adults in the villages; the actors of the theaters and ballets, the doctors and nurses who are working to hold back the epidemics of typhus and cholera are being fed.

At sixteen points in Russia warehouses have been established from which deliveries of food packages are made to those receiving food drafts from their friends in America.

American relief operations are not limited to food relief. Almost a million yards of woolen overcoat, half a million pairs of shoes and stockings and 125,000 yards of woolen suitings have gone for clothing for the needy. The hospitals have gone sheets, blankets, covered a half million pounds of disinfectants, soap, quinine, aspirin, castor oil, salts, surgical dressings and appliances and two million vaccines and serums.

So careful is the watch kept over the distribution of American materials that not one tenth of 1 per cent is lost and not one grain in a hundred thousand can be diverted from its primary purpose of feeding the hungry people.

The success of the United States in relieving the hungry of Russia without using hands with the government that brought them to starvation has a significance beyond that of international charity.

The Soviet government fears and respects the United States more than any other power or combination of powers. This fact, too, has its significance and points the way of American responsibility.

No Legacy From Father Comes to Mrs. Stillman
She or Children Will Receive Trust Fund on Death of James Brown Potter's Widow

The will of James Brown Potter, father of Mrs. James A. Stillman, who died on February 23 in Richmond, Va., was filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday.

Mrs. Stillman is not an immediate beneficiary under the will, but upon the death of her father's widow, Mrs. May Hardy, nee of Newport, R. I., she or her children will receive the principal of a trust created for Mr. Potter by his mother, Mrs. Mary Louise Potter. The mother of the testator provided in the trust created for her son that he shall have the power of appointment over the fund in his will.

Mr. Potter did not avail himself of this power. He will executed December 14, 1921, he provided that the income from the trust fund shall be paid to his widow for life. As to its further disposition he wrote:

"I do not attempt to make any appointment of the principal of the said fund to my mother's estate, so held in trust for me, from and after the death of my wife if she shall not survive me, but I do provide that the principal of the said fund shall be paid to my daughter, Anne Uquardt Stillman, or her issue, pursuant to the provisions of my mother's said will."

Besides the income from the trust fund Mrs. Potter, the widow, receives the entire estate of the testator. Mr. Potter left no real estate in New York State, and his personal estate was formally valued at "upward of \$10,000."

Ready to Disburse Fund for Ex-Service Men
Names of Deputy Commissioners Will Be Sent to Albany To-day

Sheriff Peter S. Seery, who, with Sergeant George A. Wingo, is selecting deputy commissioners in Brooklyn who will administer the relief fund available for ex-service men under the Swift-Brundage bill, said last night that the list would be completed tomorrow and forwarded to Adjutant General J. Leslie Kinead for approval.

The bill provides for a \$1,000,000 relief fund for ex-service men. Blanks are now being printed and will soon be distributed. An applicant for relief fills out the blank and takes it to a physician, who makes affidavit that the man was disabled in war service. He then takes it to the nearest American Legion Post, where another affidavit is made showing that the applicant has an honorable discharge from the armed service of the United States. The papers are then filed with a deputy commissioner for action.

The deputies get no pay other than their traveling expenses. They will each be furnished with money upon which they can draw when in their judgment, immediate relief is necessary. In no case will an applicant be able to draw more than \$50.

Off Home Brew for Life
OMAHA, Neb., April 15.—Roy Mahoney, who was sentenced yesterday by a police judge to empty, one by one, 3,200 bottles of home-brewed beer into a bathtub without touching a drop, did not resume his task to-day.

After a hard day's pouring he became convinced last night that he never would nor could touch another drop and his sentence was commuted, his friends said.

Police men continued the pouring to-day.

Borah Urges Murder Trial For Semenoff

(Continued from page one)

State Department held to the view that he was entitled to immunity there would be no way to get around it. However, it is expected that the question will be raised in the Senate and fully discussed. If that is done it is understood that there are Senators who will take the view that the State Department ought not to recognize Mr. Bakmeteff any longer.

Protests Against Semenoff
Senator Borah is receiving many letters and telegrams in regard to General Semenoff. These come from many places, from Boston to San Francisco. Senator Borah said to-day that, with the exception of a message from Boston, all were adverse to the presence of Semenoff in this country, and some were of a bitter tone.

While Secretary of State Hughes declined to-day to be drawn into the Semenoff case, refusing to make any disclosure as to the status of Mr. Bakmeteff, it is known that diplomatic standing is accorded the Russian representative. The diplomatic list, which is issued monthly by the State Department, contains the name of Mr. Bakmeteff as Ambassador from Russia. It also contains the names of his staff, which includes Henry de Hach, listed as counselor of Embassy, and Serg Ughet, financial attaché.

The position is taken by the department that Mr. Bakmeteff is the last of the diplomatic representatives who has come to this country from Russia, and that he is entitled to recognition until his successor is appointed and his credentials accepted by the President. The fact that the government which sent Bakmeteff has disappeared has not altered the right of the Ambassador to have jurisdiction over the archives of the Russian Embassy. It was said to-day, and the failure of the Russian people to establish a new government and the recognition of the United States was held to be sufficient grounds on which to base continuing recognition of the Bakmeteff establishment.

CHARLESTON, April 15.—Boris Bakmeteff, who came to the United States as Ambassador from Russia under the Kerensky regime and who has been subpoenaed by the Senate Labor Committee to base continuing recognition of the Bakmeteff establishment.

Mr. Bakmeteff arrived here during the day for what was said to be a period of rest and recreation and immediately went on an automobile trip to the azalea garden on the Ashley River. Upon his return to the city he went into seclusion. It was not indicated how long he intends to remain here.

ATLANTIC CITY, April 15.—Colonel William Hayward, United States District Attorney of New York City, when seen to-night at the Ritz Carlton Hotel, declared that he had not received the telegram from Senator Borah asking him if he would be able to prosecute General Semenoff for the murder of American troops in Siberia.

Colonel Hayward declined to venture an opinion until he had given the subject consideration.

"The telegram is probably in my office in New York. It is an odd point and will require deliberation. I wouldn't care to make a statement until

due consideration is given the contents of the communication," he said.

Extra Guards Placed To Protect Semenoff

General Gregory Semenoff passed his second day in Ludlow Street jail yesterday, with the police taking unusual precautions to guard him from harm. His wife tried in vain to hypothecate her jewels, which include a strand of 4,400 pearls, to raise money for cash bail, while his attorneys were equally unsuccessful in finding a surety company to supply a \$25,000 bond.

Semenoff's lawyers admitted last night there appeared to be nothing to do but to wait until to-morrow, when they hope to obtain his release on a writ of habeas corpus.

Because of the menacing attitude of East Side residents on Friday extra guards were on duty yesterday in the upper floors and on the roofs of tenement houses rising above the Ludlow Street and Essex Street sides of the jail yard. Two policemen were stationed at the doors of the jail and another on the roof. Only women and children were permitted on the roofs of the surrounding buildings.

Semenoff did not appear in the courtyard yesterday morning, remembering the taunts directed at him when he showed in the open on Friday. He sat in the shelter of the wall, conversing with a prisoner who speaks Russian and who translated the newspapers to him. He seemed to find solace in a tip.

In the afternoon, however, Semenoff ventured into the sunlight of the court. Then it was for the first time, according to observers, the former leader of the anti-Bolshevik forces in Siberia lost his temper. From one roof a little girl threw a crumpled paper, which fell at his feet. Picking it up, Semenoff saw it was a picture of himself clipped from a newspaper. With a motion of anger and a dark glance he tore the paper into fragments.

Mr. Semenoff, with Colonel George Kropotkin, Semenoff's aid, visited her husband in the afternoon. Semenoff was also in conference with Gullie B. Goldin, of the law office of Clark, Kropotkin, and Rosenfeld, his counsel. Mr. Goldin said that if money were not obtained for bail Semenoff would have to remain in jail until to-morrow, when an application could be made for a writ of habeas corpus. He said, however, of appearing before the Senate committee which is investigating his entry into the United States, to answer charges made by American army officers.

Prize Girl Journalism Student in Bellevue

Miss Dorothy Henrietta Pieters, twenty-seven years old, prize student in journalism at Columbia University, a resident in Fernald Hall there, and daughter of a minister, was removed to Bellevue Hospital last night for observation. Her mind was confused and she is said to have acted strangely the last ten days.

A self-supporting student at the college, earning her tuition and expenses by working at the switchboard and in the cafeteria, Miss Pieters is believed to have broken down from overwork and excessive work. She won a prize last year for merit in the class of journalism.

An uncle in Washington, said to be the girl's nearest relative, was notified of her condition. Miss Pieters is a graduate of Hope College, Michigan. She was born in Fukuoka, Japan, where her father was located for some years in missionary work. Students at the college last night said the father is now in Japan. Miss Pieters is one of the most popular students in the school.

Semenoff Friend of U. S. Troops, Says Dr. Barrows

President of California University, Who Served in Siberia, Defends Cossack Ataman

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—General Gregorie Semenoff, Cossack ataman, whose financial entanglements landed him in a New York jail, was described as "the friend of American troops in Siberia," in a statement to-day by David P. Barrows, president of the University of California.

"Just now he is much misunderstood," said Dr. Barrows, who was a colonel in the 57th Infantry in 1918, when that regiment guarded a railroad at Chita, Siberia.

Describing Semenoff's personality, Dr. Barrows said:

"General Semenoff is a human brute, a man to whom death is a jest. He is one of the greatest fighting leaders and is absolutely without fear."

"More than once he told me of his intense admiration for American troops. He made every effort to enlist our aid before he accepted the offer of Japanese aid."

The charge that Semenoff permitted American troops to be murdered Dr. Barrows declared to be due to a misunderstanding resulting from the bitter feud between Semenoff and Admiral Kolchak.

"The Americans held the western sector," added the statement, "and it was necessary for Semenoff to send a train of troops across the road guarded by Uncle Sam's troops."

Dr. Barrows said he requested Semenoff first to get Kolchak's approval. "Semenoff refused," says Dr. Barrows. "His men were sent on and were stopped at the American sector by the Japanese. There was a dispute and firing broke out. A few Americans were killed. Practically all the Russian force was wiped out; they were moved down almost to a man."

Banton to Enlarge Staff
Four Assistants and Deputies To Be Named Monday

District Attorney Banton announced yesterday that on Monday he would make the following appointments of assistants to his staff: Frank E. Carstaphen, at \$10,000 a year; Thomas F. Kake, at \$7,000 a year, and Thomas Hackett Ward and Emory G. Weller as deputy assistants, at salaries not yet fixed. He also announced the advancement of Assistant District Attorneys G. N. Broderick and Robert C. Taylor from \$10,000 a year to \$12,000.

Mr. Carstaphen has been a member of the board of counsel of the Real Estate Owners' Protective Association, counsel for the West Sixty-seventh Street Property Owners' Association, and was Chief Assistant United States Attorney in this district from 1913 to 1917. He has been a Special Assistant United States Attorney General. He resides at 1 West Sixty-seventh Street.

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